HE WILL SAIL FOR LIVERPOOL TO-DAY.

WELL PLEASED WITH HIS RECEPTION IN THIS COUNTRY-MEETING WITH A SLIGHT

ACCIDENT. Yesterday was the last day of the visit of the Count of Paris and his party to this country. This morning they will sail for Liverpool on the steamship Servia. The Count and his suite returned to this city on Thursday night, after a trip made eventful by the Count's arrow escape from injury. At Plattsburg, N. Y., he alighted from the drawing-room car, and made a misstep as he attempted to board the moving train again, He hung to the guard-rail by one hand, however, in a dangerous position, till he was rescued by the trainmen.

On arrival in this city the party went at once to the Windsor Hotel, and in honor of his presence a white banner with the fleur-de-lis floated from the flagstaff

all day yesterday.

Count of Haussonville was seen during the day He said that the Count of Paris had suffered no inconvenience from his accident of the night before, and at all the members of the party were in the best of health and spirits. "Our stay in this country," said the Count of Haussonville, "has been most pleas-There has been no friction of any kind, welcome has been so hearty as to cave no doubt of its sincerity. The Count of Paris has been entertained everywhere by warm personal friends, the idea that his visit had any political significance is most preposterous. I may say that his one great the verification of his history of the Civil It is impossible to say when the book will be oublished. When the Count was allowed to work in his n country, the preparation of his history was rapid.
t since his exile from France his labors have been nitory and the progress of the book greatly hin-We will go now to England, where the party will remain for several months. Our plans, however,

Last evening the Duke of Orleans and the Duke of Uzes dined with George B. McClellan at the Manhattan Club. The Count of Paris and the remainder of the suite spent the evening quietly at the Windsor. entire party sat for their photographs in the

Count's private parlors at the hotel in the morning. The portraits are to be used in a large historical engraving to be made of the scene at the recent banquet given to the Count in this city by his comrades of the Army of the Potomac. The engraving will be made by the Homer Lee Bank Note Company.

Shortly before the Count of Paris left Montreal the Afro-American League of New-York sent him a cordial invitation to a public reception they were anxious to give him. To this the Count replied as follows: "I thank you very much for your fetter and sympathy for the share I took in the war which brought the abolition of slavery in the United States. My long-standing feelings on that curse of modern civilization would have been gratified by your intended reception. I deeply Fenet that my salling for Europe on Saturday morning prevents me from accepting your kind invitation." Count's private parlors at the hotel in the morning.

POOR IMMIGRANTS AT THE BARGE OFFICE.

STATEMENTS ABOUT THE TREATMENT OF THEM

The Rev. Dr. Thomas Drumm, Immigrant Port Chaplain, Protestant Episcopal Church, has written to secretary Windom, charging the Government with eriminal neglect in not making suitable provision for poorer class of immigrants who are necessarily detained at the Barge Office, in this city. Dr. Drumm says they are forced to sleep upon the well-trodden and unwashed floors of the Landing Bureau without bed or covering of any kind, and also withut distinction of sex, race or color. tablished custom of the Castle Garden Commissioners provide a daily repast of some kind for the poor and penniless immigrants who were detained in the either for examination or for any other pur e, but he says almost the first act of the Government after taking control of the Barge Office was to rescind this necessary provision for the friendless and moneyless strangers. This action, Dr. Drumm practically dooms this class of immigrants to starvation so long as they are detained in the Barge Office, or else it magnanimously throws their entire intenance while there on the charity of the churche of New-York City. If they do not starve it is because the missionaries and the kind-hearted employes in the Barge Office put their hands into their pockets and

When shown Dr. Drumm's letter Colonel Weber United States Superintendent of Immigration, said that it was a gross exaggeration and misstatement of fact. The surgeon had orders to take in the hospital as many of the detained immigrants as it would hold, and the rest, he said, were provided with cots. Occasionally a man had to sleep on the floor, but not often, and they generally had their bargage with them, so they did not suffer from the cold. He gave positive orders, he said, to supply the poor immigrants with food, and if the Government provision was not sufficient be and if the Government provision was not suf-paid for it out of his own pocket. Dr. Drun this. He declared that there was provision the Government for the detained immigrants.

WHAT ME. CLEVELAND HAS TO SAY.

MISPLACED SYMPATHY FOR THE PROSPEROUS

NATION AND NOT A WORD ABOUT TAMMANY. Albany, Oct. 31 .- "The Argus" will publish to morrow the following interview with ex-President Cleveland, on the political situation, sent to it by its New-York correspondent:

"Of course it is needless for me to express the deep interest I icel in the elections now pending, though I have sometimes feared that my repeated and enforced declination of invitations to visit different localities and address political meetings might be construed as indicating a lack of sympathy with the fortunes of the excellent candidates in the Democratic field. I am sure that there never was a public question discussed more thoroughly and more intelligently than has been the subject of tariff reform, by its Democratic ad-This may perhaps suggest that if the Demovocates. cratic position on this issue is the correct one, there should be immediate and ready acquiescence on the part of the people. But the judgment of our countrymen has been so trammelled, and their perception have been so clouded by prejudice and appeals to self-interest, that their apprehension of the true province of our Government has been distorted, and they have for years been led to believe that the conduct of public affairs might properly minister to their profit, not by securing general prosperity founded on principle, but by giving a direct advantage to certain classes. can be no advance in tariff reform where these ideas prevail.

"It is certainly true that in such a selfish operatio the interests of some of the people must be neglected. Protest on the part of these has been stifled by the most arrant deception and cajolery. At last, however, these neglected ones are aroused, and in spite of the clouds of misrepresentation and delusion which surround them, they begin to see the light. Our agriculturists and others whose interests have been disregarded, while advantages have been accorded to a cored few, are not to be much longer deceived. They are discovering more and more clearly that the toil and uncomplaining labor which should have added to their comfort and prosperity have been diverted to the aggrandizement of others, while they have constantly grown poorer. They fail to see in the accumulation of vast fortune, under such conditions, any compensation for their discouraging labor or for their enforced and pinching economy. They will not always be silent, but will naturally and inevitably demand the justice to all and favor to none which our institution

"I am confident that we shall secure a majority is the next House of Representatives. Our success may not be so sweeping and decisive as many of our sanguine friends anticipate, but it will be safe and substantial. I cannot forget how laboriously a reform moves which must break through selfish interests strongly intrenched and unscrupulously asserted, and which must overcome abuses long suffered and arrogantly maintained. I believe that all our gains mus. be the result of hard struggle against these odds. is not, however, possible that the complete triumph of the people's cause can be much longer delayed. The effective inculcation of wholesome doctrine which characterizes the Democratic press, the thorough discussion going on in every part of the country, the undisgubed settemes of the Republican party to secure its perpetuation in power through reckless enactments which stiffs the results of the people's suffrage, its brutal methods of legislation, and, above all, the positive distress daily threatening our people's homesunder the operation of a new and inquitous Tarif law—a law which not only enhances the cost of the necessaries of life, but fosters the extertions of trusts and combinations—make certain the advent of a freezebetter time and the ascendency of true democracy.

"Whatever the near result may be, I am not at all afraid that the zeal of the party will fag, or that discouragement will in the least dampen its arder or lessen its aggressiveness. The Democratic parity is thoroughly united, and has planted itself on Democratic principles. It will not abandon its sacred cause, but will continue the warfare until it achieves complete sugcess. The party that knew no discouragement in 1898 will not waver nor falter in 1890." is not, however, possible that the complete triumph

A SALE OF SEALSKINS EXAGGERATED.

C. C. Shayne, the fur dealer, said yesterday: "The

the world last year did not exceed one-half of the HE ESCAPED THE PENALTY. count reported sold, while the whole Alaska catch 100,000 for the preceeding year, has not amounted AN AGREEMENT IN RESTRAINT OF TRADE, to 500,000 in five years.

HANDS OFF, POLICE!

A WARNING TO THE DEPARTMENT.

From The Evening Call. Despite the fair warning given several days ago, the police continue their uniawful work in behalf of Tammany Hail. Complaints come in to us from nearly all sections of the city about their efforts against the auto-frammany campaign. octions of the thy amplign.
Their pernicious activity assumes various phases.
Their pernicious activity assumes various phases.
ometimes it is the refusal to maintain order at League seetings which have been invaded by Tammany evieters; at others, it is the failure to protect from anoyance and actual outrage speakers in the Cart-tail

Let this fact be clearly understood once for all.

or a single vote. They will not submit to any outrage or unfair treatment. There is no reason why they should.

Let this fact be clearly understood once for all. If the police authorities think that taey can deceive or hoodwink the Republican leaders in this matter they will find themselves worfully mistaken. Our people are determined that the police shall keep their hands off. They are going to see that it is done or they will know the reason why. This is plain language, but every word of it is meant.

What is going to be done about it? Well, in the first place, let every opponent of Tammany consider himself a member of a general committee, having for his object the collection of evidence against the police. Whenever a member of the force, be he patrolman, roundsman, sergeant, inspector, superintendent or commissioner, is found to be exerting himself, directly or indirectly, against the interest of the anti-Tammany candidates, let this fact be reported immediately to the party managers, that is, the chairman of the County Democracy Executive Committee or the chairman of the Municipal Leagra Executive Committee.

If you have not the time to see any of these gentlemen, then send or bring your compaint to "The Call," and we assure you that it will be promptly forwarded to where it should go for investigation. And we assure you that it will be promptly forwarded to where it should go for investigation. And we assure you that it will be investigated and acted upon with vigor and promptness.

Again, remember that there is a United States Marshal and a United States Supervisor of Elections, with a small army of assistants scattered throughout the city, whose duty it is to see that the voting next Tuesday is conducted fairly and honestly. These representatives of the Federal Government have just as much right to arrest a member of the pairs and the pairs of the pairs of the commitment of the formal manager to the count would issee a writ of habes corpus in the case. Payn's prompt and characteristic reply was, "If you

THE OFFICIALS DIFF. R.

APPRAISERS AND CUSTOM HOUSE OFFICERS NOT AGREED ON THE TARIFF.

There has been a difference of opinion between oflelals of the Custom House and the Appraiser's Stores The Collector held that such articles, including under garments, Jerseys, cardigan jackets, stockings, etc.t were datable under the new Tariff as wearing apparel at 49 1-2 cents a pound and 60 per cent ad But at the Appraiser's Stores goods of the hind were appraised semetimes as fabrics also under the new Tariff with a duty of about 44 cents a pound and 50 per cent ad valorem. The importers, of course, preferred the views at the Appraiser's stores. flict of views arose through the use of the words fabries and goods in the new and old Tariff laws. But without recounting all the technicalities in the case, it may be said that the Appraiser is now proceeding to appraise goods of this class as wearing apparel in accordance with Section 596 of the new

Tariff. Now all entries of this class of goods which were made after October 6 remained unliquidated in the Collector's office because the Collector desired t reach a uniformity of action with the Appraisers in assing such goods. It was intended to hold a conference on the question among the heads of departments in the service with the United States Appraisers, so that an understanding might be effected soon as possible and importers spared the expen of appealing to the courts. But through an accident the conference did not not take place, and some fort or fifty entries remained unliquidated in the Colector's office until yesterday. Special Deputy Cole for Couch consulted with the Board of Geeral Ap praisers and the United States Appraisers, and it is understood that the United States Appraisers agreed with Mr. Couch, basing their opinion on a letter to them

with Mr. Ccuch, basing their opinion on a letter to them from United States Senator Aldrich, of Rhode Island.

The United States Senator Aldrich, of Rhode Island.

The United States Appraisers, however, make no decisions, and their opinions are not binding. Now the question is likely to come before the Board of General Appraisers on an apprael of an importer, when an authoritative opinion will be readered.

A Democratic paper took occasion yesterday to make an assault on Naval officer Willis in connection with this customs episode. It charged that the manufacturers had induced Mr. Willis to disregard the rate of duty indicated on the invoices by the Appraiser, and to compute the duties at the highest rate under Section 396. The same article also gives out the information that all entries on this class of goods have "remained in the Collector's office uniquidated since October 6." From these two statements the inaccuracy of the article is as apparent as the spite of the unknown source whence it emanated. The fact is that the entries have not reached Mr. Willis, "because since October 6 they have remained in the Collector's office uniquidated." Mr. Willis said yesterday that when the entries did come to him then Willis, "because since October 6 they have remained in the Collector's office unliquidated." Mr. Willis said yesterday that when the entries did come to him then there might be time for suggestions or criticism, but he trusted that they would be at least honorable and intelligible. There were other misstatements in the article which are not worth noticing.

TO RECEIVE THE IRISH VISITORS. Final arrangements were made yesterday for the eception to be given John Dillon and William O'Brien. the Irish envoys, on their arrival here. Joseph P Ryan presided at the meeting which was held in No. Park Place, and announced that apartments had been coured in the Hoffman House for the two members of line, there will be no advance; rates from Pittsburg to Parliament, and that an address would be presented to them in behalf of the various Irish social and benevolent organizations in the city at 8 o'clock to-

The organizations taking part include the Municipal Council of the Irish National League, which has charge of the arrangements; the Irish Parliamentary Fund Association, the Irish Home Rule Club, the Ancient Order of Hibernians and the various Irish county or canizations in the city. The envoys are coming on the steamer La Champagne, and General O'Beirne anthe steamer La Champagne, and General O'Leirne almounced that those going down the bay would require to be at the Barce Office at half-past 5 to-morrow morning and board the steamer John E. Moore. The first meeting will be in Philadelphia on November 3, the next in Boston on November 10 in the Metropolitan Opera House in this city on November 10, and in Jersey City on November 12. They will visit afterward the principal cities in the country, and speak at mass-meetings in aid of the Home Rule cause.

TO ARREST ILLEGAL VOTERS

hief Inspector Byrnes has many warrants for the arrest of persons who were registered under fal-names in this city. Whenever the police captains have found proof of fandulent registration, warming leavbeen asked for, but the police do not expect to be able to arrest the guilty persons until they make attempt to vote. On election day officers with the warrants in their hands will be stationed at the politing places sale there last week of 500,000 sealskins is a gross as on as the men named appear and try to vote exaggeration. The entire catch of seals in all parts of they will be arrested.

THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-JERSEY SHEEP AND

York and New-Jersey Sheep and Lamb Brokers' Association, against Dennis Harrington for a penalty of \$10,000 for having broken a contract entered into by Harrington as a member of the association, was decided Bookstaver, in the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday. This decision holds that the Brokers' Association was many an illegal one because it tended to restrain trade. The ociation was formed in 1882, when the busin

novance and actual outrage speakers in the Cart-tail campaign.

But the most offensive and outrageous form of it is to be found in the attempts of certain police captains to found in the attempts of certain police captains to further the interests of the Wigwam by subtle methods of coercion and indirect intimidation that have become exceedingly familiar of late years to the opponents of Tammany Hall.

Among the most conspicuous offenders in this matter is Captain Grant, of the Sixteenth Precinct, which it claimed, exerted all his influence in behalf of that political Judas Iscariot, Frederick S. Gibbs.

As everybody knows, Tammany wants to send Gibbs back to Albany. It cannot do so by fair means, and the leaders know it. With a fair election Gibbs woulf the beaten, bearen out of sight. Hence the effosts of the Tammany Police Captain, which, if successful, would make the coming election in the XIIIth District as great a farce as the primary election there a few weeks ago. as great a farce as the primary election there a few weeks ago.

In specifying Captain Grant's case, we would not have it understood that he is the worst offender; there are several other captains just as bad, at least so we are reliably informed.

These men have had every warning. They have been told that they cannot take any part whatever in this manulcipal election, however meen they desire to do so, and however great the pressure upon them may be to exert themselves in Grant's behalf.

The Republicans of this city and their allies do not propose to be buildozed by any part of the Tammany fovernment. They do not intend to be cheated out of a single vote. They will not submit to any outrage or unfair treatment. There is no reason why they should. ents a head to the Brokers' Association for all sheep tion from any but members of the Brokers' Associa The mutual contract of the brokers stipulated

tion. The money paid into this common fund was, after the butchers' percentage had been withdrawn, divided up among the brokers in a ratio based upon the business each one did at the time of the forming of the

The agreement worked well for the first five years and butchers and brokers alike were happy. It was renewed for three years in 1887, but during this latter period murmurs began to arise. Mr. Harrington, one of the members of the Brokers' Association, protested that ex-Congressman Pidcock, also a member, was tarket and not paying the stipulated sum of 15 cents a head into the common fand. Things went from bad to worse, and in July, 1889, Harrington withdrew. In January, 1890, the second period of agreement clapsed and it was not renewed. But

agreement elapsed and it was not renewed. But in settling up the affairs of the Brokers' Association it was found that Mr. Pidcock owed the pool \$17,000, commissions he had failed to pay into the treasury. Mr. Pidcock expressed a willingness, however, to pay this if the \$10,000 forfeit was collected from Mr. Harrington as a penalty for his withdrawal.

Harrington was sued, and this was the case which was decided yesterday. Harrington declared that the two associations were a restraint upon trade and consequently anlawful. Judge Bookstaver, in charging the jary, told them that the contract upon its faco was not unlawful, but if from the evidence they concluded that the carrying out of the contract restrained trade then it was unlawful. The jury found that the existence of the association restrained trade.

A LONG LITIGATION ENDED. THE GOVERNMENT WINS AN IMPORTANT CUS

The Government yesterday won a suit in the United states Circuit Court, before Judge Lacombe, on which inges the success of over twenty-five similar cases. The ant involved was about \$30,000 and the trial had asted nine days. Fisher, Donnelly & Co. in 1863, in the term of Collector Barney, brought to this city from England nearly 100 lots of dress goods, composed of vorsted and cotton, and involced under 117 differen These goods were classified by the Appraisers

for duty at the rate of 2 cents per square yard as goods similar to delaines, cassimere delaines and muslin The importers protested against this classification, the ground that the goods were dutiable at 5 per cent d valorem as "manufactures of worsteds." uit was brought to recover the excess of the duty imposed over what was alleged to be the proper amount, and the case has been in the courts ever

is nearly \$100,000.

In the present case witnesses came all the way from Europe to testify. Almon W. Griswold, Joseph M. Deuel, W. Wickham Smith and Almon W. Griswold, jr., appeared for the plaintiffs, and Henry C. Platt and Thomas Greenwood for the defendant.

DID SHE HAVE TOO MANY PASSENGERS! Suit has been brought in the United States District Court by District-Attorney Mitchell against the owners of the steamboat Sylvan Shore for penalties for mitting more passengers on board their vessel than allows. It is charged that on June 29 sh arried 175 passengers fifteen more than her certificate allows, on one trip from Morrisania to Oak Point. The penalty is \$10 for each passenger in excess of the

CASES ARGUED IN THE SUPREME COURT. Washington, Oct. 31.-In the Supreme Court of the nited States to-day the following cases were argued: No. 35—Gustave Falk, et al, plaintiffs in error, agt. William H. Robertson, Collector, etc. No. 42—Catherine Fishburne, plaintiff in error, agt. he Chicago, Milwauhee and St. Paul Railroad Com-

No. 43-John Dobson, et al, appellants, agt. James et al., 45.—William G. Miller, appellant, agt. R. M., preson deputy-sheriff, etc. Dismissed with costs. Thompson, deputy-sheriff, etc. Dismission pursuant to the 19th rule, pursuant to the 19th rule. No. 46—John G. Williams, administrator, etc., appellant, agt. the United States.
The day call for Monday will be as follows: Nos.
46, 47, 49, 54, 55, etc., 56, 57, 58, 60 and 61.

THE COURT OF APPEALS.

Albany, Oct. 31 .- In the First Division of the Court of Appeals to-day the following decisions were handed

Wallace Ways, appellant, agt. Sallie M. Davidge and another, respondents: Maximilian Fleischman and nother, appellants, agt. Simon Newman, respondentingment alliemed, with costs.
Lydia J. Roberts, appellant, agt. the Stuyvesant afe Deposit Company of New-York, respondent. Iotion for reargument denied, with \$100 costs.

Lydia J. Seggert Division the following decisions were In the Second Division the following decisions were

handed down:

William P. Abendroth, respondent, agt. the Manhattan Railway Company and the New-York Elevated Ealfroad Company, appellants. Motion for reargument and to amend remittiur denied, with \$10 costs. Selah D. Seaman, respondent, agt. Herman Kochler, appellant; the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, respondent, agt. Myron N. Babcock, appellant; George Becklet, appellant agt. the village of Edgewater, respondent: Charles A. Phillips and another, appellants, agt. Benjamin C. M. Tucker et al., respondents. Judgment affirmed, with costs.

The two divisions of the court handed down an

udgment affirmed, with costs.

The two divisions of the court handed down at

THE INCREASE IN EXPRESS CHARGES. The express companies will advance their rates to day according to previous announcement. The ex-tent of the advance may be indicated by the new rate of the Adams Company. East of Pittsburg, on that Chicago and St. Louis will be raised 25 cents a hundred pounds and 50 cents to all territory beyond those

points. The advance is nothing more than a restoration of rates that prevailed eighteen months ago. The express companies thought at that time that lower prices would stimulate traffic. They have dole a large business, but have not increased their income. They are now demanding larger net receipts.

THAT DEADLY CIGARETTE AGAIN. Notwithstanding the varied and energetic abuse

as been poured out upon the wicked cigarette, the full ent of the evil powers possessed by the little nulsance addleted to the cigarette habit has recently made some discoveries in this direction, and he has found that a signette and an umbrella form a combination peculiarly soon afterward Ac; If will begin with a column of excedingly unpleasant smoke. The newspaper man in
question has had three umbrellas destroyed in this way,
but he never repeats Act III as he originally performed
it. He tried to put out the fames with his hands on that
occasion, but hits of the blazing clats stuck feat to his
New-Jersey, in which he bad hundreds of them. But it did
from Chicago, and will be considerable in amount.

with some temporary epidermis. Now he simply stamps on the blazing umbreila, and make vigorous remarks which he would never think of writing for his paper.

The reason for this peculiar destructiveness is to be found in the loses structure of the cigarette, as portions of the lighted mass will drop off readily with the ashes. This point of difference between a cigarette and a cigar is X so the source of additional mischief. A cigar, however good, will soon go out unless the light is kept alive by the constant draught caused in smoking. A ciparette, however, will smoulder for a long time, and in this way will burn holes in sleeves and table-covers, or even do his bed set on fire through forgetfelness of this fact as he managed to extinguish the flames he has not tried to advertise himself by making the fact public.

USING "INDEX LETTERS" ON ADDRESSES.

THE PLAN FAVORED BY THE POSTAL AUTHORI TIES TO EXPEDITE THE DELIVER)

OF MAIL MATTER.

oublic of "index letters" to expedite the delivery of mall matter in this city. These index letters are nerely the names of the branch postoffice stations through which the mail matter must pass before reaches its destination. The city is divided, for postal purposes, into nineteen districts, each of which has an office at which is handled the mail matter posted ntended for delivery in the section. That part of the city south of Wall and Rector sts. is tributary to Branch P, situated in the Produce Exchange Building. The next section is bounded on the north by Catherine and Canal sts., West Broadway and Franklin-st., and the postoffice takes care of its mail.

District A adjoins, being limited by the Bowery, Third-ave., Fourteenth-st., Carmine and Clarkson sts District B is east of it, being bounded by Catherine st., the Bowery and East Houston-st. From Fourteenth st. to the Harlem River, Fifth-ave, is the dividing line between the sections on the east and west sides avenue, and go to Forty-fourth-st.; G and H are on the west and east sides of the city, south of Seven deth-st.; W and K, west and east of the avenue, below One-hundredth-st : J is west of Fifth-ave., and runs to West One-hundred-and-forty-fifth-st.; while L is bounded by the Harlem River.

Harlem, and south of Dyckman and Inwood sts.; H B denotes the High Bridge District, which is west f Jerome-ave, and extends about half a mile above the bridge. R is limited on the north by a line drawn from the Bronx River west to Jerome ave., which, if continued, would about strike High Bridge. District T is north of S, and extends on the west to the Harism and on the north to a line drawn from Kingsbridge a little north of east to Van Cortlandt Road, and along celling sheep and lambs to his own butchers in the that road and Gunhill Road to the Bronx River. Last from commendable. The constructor of the United of all comes S, which extends north of M and T to the city limits.

which city is divided intersections according to the com-pass. The letters, which are put at the end of the ddress of mail matter to be delivered in London, such ate the part of the city to which the article is to go. In London there are sometimes half a dozen different streets with the same name, hence without some other direction it would be impossible to deliver some mail natter. Besides there are so many streets in London that it would be the labor of a lifetime to learn where each one of them is situated.

In New-York, there is by no means the same demand for the extra direction, otherwise it would have been introduced long ago. At the same time, the postal authorities think that the proposed system would be an aid to the assorters in the service. Assistant Post master J. Gayler has prepared and copyrighted an outline postal map of this city, on which all the districts are laid out. He gives the following explanation of the advantage of adding the index letter to the address at the bottom of the envelope:

The assorters are now compelled to learn the situation of all the streets in the city, so that they will know into which ponch each letter should be put. It is true that they can refer to the little directory which is given to them, but that takes time. In the next place, even when they know in what district a street, especially if, as is often the case, the writing is not very legible. Besides, most of the cross-town streets between Fourteenth-st, and the Harlem River are in two districts, and it takes an appreciable period of time to find out to which one the letter is to go. These mental operations are, of course, exceedingly brief, but when you take into consideration the enormous amount of mail matter handled they amount to a great deal. If the ladex-letter system were universally used, the assorters would merely have to glance at the letter at the bottom of the envelope and toss the article into the proper receptacle. ow into which pouch each letter should be put,

class of the Custom House and the Appealer's Stores amount, and the Custom House and the Appealer's Stores amount, and the Same point has been brought up in the meantime the same point has been brought up in the Custom House and the Appealer's Stores amount, and the Custom House and the Appealer's Stores amount, and the Custom House and the Appealer's Stores amount, and the Custom House and the Appealer's Stores amount, and the Custom House and the Appealer's Stores amount, and the Custom House and the Appealer's Stores amount, and the Custom House and the Appealer's Stores amount, and the Custom House and the Appealer's Stores amount, and the Custom House and the Appealer's Stores amount, and the Custom House and the Appealer's Stores amount, and the Custom House and the Appealer's Stores amount, and the Custom House and the Appealer's Stores amount, and the Custom House and the Appealer's Stores amount, and the Custom House and the Appealer's Stores amount, and the Custom House amount,

THE GREEN ISLE BECOMING A STRONG COM-PETITOR WITH SWEDEN AND DENMARK.

On the subject of the Irish butter industry, the swedish Government's dairy agent at Manchester writes o "Nordisk Mejeri-tidning," a Swedish dairy journal, as

The importation of Irish butter into England during 1859 has been the same amount in quantity as during the preceding year, but in regard to quality a remarkable change for the better has become apparent, a greater quantity of first-class butter having been shipped to market than before. Double the quantity of first-class butter has been produced in Ireland in comparison with the preceding year, and thus the competition with Swedish and Danish butter is sharpened. This has been due to the greater number of dairies on the Swedish and Danish system started in Ireland during the year, by which the quality of the produce has been improved. This is also partially due to improved instruction in dairy practice at dalry schools. An important reform has taken place likewise in regard to the classification of butter, and the burchaser of butter now gets it after it has been officially classified and examined. Complaint has been heard regarding the careless manner in which railway and steambout companies for ward Irish butter to the Englash market, through which the packages arrive in a dirty condition, and thus present an appearance which is in sharp contrast to swedish and Danish butter packages. In Ireland has hitherto been used peckages of eak, which are both beavy clamsy and of dirty appearance, and inferior The importation of Irish butter into England during ward Irish butter to the Landauer condition, and thus present an appearance which is in sharp contrast to swedish and Danish butter packages. In Ireland has hitherto been used packages of oak, which are both heavy, clumsy and of dirty appearance, and inferior to the prettler white packages of beech in which butter, comes from Sweden, Germany and Denmark. It has been decided to begin the use of beech packages in the Irish market also, which shall be of uniform weight and contain seventy English pounds, like the old oak packages. Ireland thus in several respects is started in the way of reform, and becomes the competitor of Sweden and Denmark in the butter market.

In regard to the price for Irish butter in 1889, it has been somewhat higher than in 1888 for the oddinary butter and the so-called creamery butter about the same price as the Swedish and Danish. Quotations for ordinary butter ranged between 35-cents per kilogramme (2 1-5 pounds) on May 1 and 44 cents on November 1, As is well known the season for Irish butter opens about the middle of April and ends at the middle of November, and is of slight consequence during the remainder of the year. The number of milch cows in Ireland amounted to 1,550,119 in 1872; the number in 1888 was 1,384,732, or a decrease of 165,387, nearly 11 per cent. This has in a creat measure been caused by the sale of young stock for slanghter in the English market, which has been carried on to a greater extent than heretofore because of the serious land troubles, and this fact has already been the caused sof serious thought for the future of dairying in Ireland. A movement is on foot to apply to the English Government for the removal of the existing prohibition against shipping cattle from England to Ireland in order that the increase of live stock, especially dairy cattle, may occur through purchase from England in order that the increase of live stock, especially land. order that when the court adjourned to-day it take a recess until December 1.

land. The export of butter in hermetically sealed packages seems to be on the increase from Ireland and to the tropics with each year.

DIAMOND-BACK TERRAPIN COME HIGH. A householder from Murray Hill made a journey to Fulton Market one day last week in search of diamond-back terrapin. He learned that there was none to be

"Then send me up a half-dozen of the first that are brought in," said the Murray Hill, resident. "By the

way, what are they selling for now!"
"Sixty dollars a dozen," replied the marketman.

"Well, they are worth it," remarked the epicure from Diamond-backs come high, but we must have m," and he walked away.
"If it was \$100 a dozen," said the marketman to

Tribune reporter who was standing near, "people in this city would pay that sum for diamond-backs and never "How is it that the supply ever runs out when the

"How is it that the supply price is so high!" asked the reporter.

"Terrapin with the genuine diamand shaped scales are not to be picked up like claims at low tide," said the dealer. "Sometimes they are not to be had at all. We depend principally for our diamond-backs on the supply caught by fishermen in their nets during the summer and kept over till the winter market makes them valuable. The fishermen be listler. An excellent scene for the drama is the bar-room, and the victim may either be leaning lazily against the bar or sitting at a table with the umbrella, and the victim may either be leaning lazily against the bar or sitting at a table with the umbrella, is necessary is for a bit of the asker to drop and carry a spark down inside the umbrella, and soon afterward Act II will begin with a column of excedingly unpleasant smoke. The man column of excedingly unpleasant smoke. crawl up out of the sea at the approach of winter, burrow in the sand, and nibernate till spring. These old fellows know by signs just where to poke down in the sand for a diamond-back. If they can find half deech a week they have read.

"Where do most of the diamond-backs come from !"
"They are caught all along the coast from Maine to
Texas, but the best and the high-priced ones come from
Northern waters, especially along Long Island. They
weigh about four pounds each."

FOREIGN NAVAL NOTES.

The shipbuilding programme of the French Navy has attracted unusual attention among American Naval officers of late because of the calling together recently of the Cabinet Council to sanction the suppression of the Council of the Admiralty, and to replace it with a Superior Marine Council. The Minister of Marine, however, has approved of the designs for two of the three proposed battle-ships-the Lazare-Carnot and the Charles-Martel-and their construction will be tegun early next year. The plans of the third vessel, the Jaureguiberry, are almost ready, and, it is expected. will be accepted at once. The two ships first mentioned are to be nearly alike. They are each to be a displacement of about 7,200 tons. They are to have triple expansion engines of about 12,000 horse-power, intended to give a speed of 17 knots an hour with natural draught. Their armament will consist of two 47-ton, four 32-ton guns and eight 5 1-2-inch breechloading guns. 380 feet in length, 68 feet breadth of beam, and have

The new French ironclads and cruisers are not only being increased in size, but many improvements are being added; and the designers seem to be following the example of the English Admiralty. But, if the criticisms of the English naval officers are true, the English naval contractors have not been careful about making the ships habitable, and they have also neglected to provide light, ventilation and room to get about the machinery, all of which are indispensable. The armament of some of the French vessels has, however, been severely criticised. It has been pointed out that there is a general habit of over-gunning, which makes them dangerous at sea.

The Russian cruiser Pamiat Azov, in which the Czarewitch and the Grand Duke George are to be taken on a cruise to India, China and Japan, sec to have excited the intense admiration of the Admiralty and the construction and engineer the British Navy while she was lying in Plymouth Sound, but, unfortunately for the English service, they were not permitted an official inspection of her. She is said to have every conceivable improvement, and is said to have every concernance improvement, and is fitted in the most admirable order. Her system of internal communication by telephones and telegraphs is described as perfect, and so also are her arrange-ments for hoisting bouts. It is rare indeed to find all the novelties in complete working order and thoroughly officiency. efficient.

One of the English service papers severely criticises the Admiralty because one of the officers of the Construction Corps of the United States Navy was permitted to visit the Portsmouth dockyard. It says: The action of the Admiralty in permitting the constructor of the United States Navy to visit our dockyards and inspect the various vessels of war building and repairing therein is, I cannot help remarking, far States Navy has presumably asked for the permission because he hopes to obtain some valuable information and to learn a thing or two in the course of his perambulations. We have nothing to gain, and every-thing to lose, by couriesy of this description. More-over, foreign Powers carefully exclude our repre-sentatives from their deckvards and arsenals: in which I am strongly of opinion that we should imitate them."

of the German and naval experts who have recently made a tour of inspection of the Turkish Navy. They found, so they report, that the Turkish war vessels are of "such an antiquated description as to make bem dangerous for crews to sail in." just criticism, for in no other country in Europe has here been so little advance in late years as in Turkey, o little disposition to keep up with the times. perhaps the Turkish Government will awaken to the act that the Greek Navy is being augmented, and that it is not wise to allow its own Navy to continue decaying. In view of the fact that Greece has reently invited bids for additional ships and guns, it is possible that she anticipates an opportunity for the isplay of a commanding naval force in the Levant. No little concern is felt by Greece at the events taking place in Macedonia, and which appear to favor Bulgarian desires; and should any change take place that would be unfavorable to the aspirations which Greece would be unfavorable to the aspirations which Greece looks upon as legitimate, it is likely that her naval powers may be called upon to give weight to the demand for proper compensation. But the influence of the Greek Navy will depend much upon the attitude of England, France and Russia, the protecting powers; for if they should stand aloof when the Turkish policy should be felt as unjust toward Greece the latter's force would probably be more than a match for Turkey.

The constructors of the English Navy have sugcested to the Admiralty the necessity for making alteraons on the cruiser Magicienne, now on the wes coast of Africa. All of the prisoners, minor or othervise, are confined in cells directly over the engineoom. To confine a man in a cell on board ship for steam-pipes or engine-room the punishment ap-proaches "harbarons cruelty." It has been reported several instances, in ships of the Andacious, Tourma e and Carysfort classes; that prisoners have been the calls from heat and want of ventila To imprison a man for a breach of dis-L. but to grill him alive has not been a

nized punishment in any navy.

THE DETECTIVE " POSTED" HIM.

SUGGESTIONS WHICH AIDED A MAN WHEN HE MET A "BUNCO STEERER-"

A well-known artist tells a story of "forewarned, forearmed." When he was a student in Boston he and several others boarded with a woman whose husband was a detective. The detective told them from time o time stories about interesting experiences which he had had and explained the methods of carrying on There are few new "bunco dodg's. Nearly all of them are variations of one or two stock

"Among other things which the detectives told us," said Mr. L- in giving the story to his friends one vening, "Is an epigram in which Robert G. Ingersoll also believes. It is that the man who begins a state ment with a yawn is a liar. I tell you this now, although the yawn comes in later. I had often heard my friend, the detective, tell of the 'diamond game. "I was reading in a car once on my way from Boston to New-York long after I had lost sight of the detective ome one behind me clapped me vigorously on the back, saying: 'Hello, Charley, old man.

". My name isn't Charley,' I said sweetly. "Oh, I beg your pardon," said the man who had slapped me so generously. 'I thought you were a friend whom I often meet on the road. I am a commercial traveller-drummers, we call ourselves.' he went on to another seat. Presently he came " Is this seat engaged?" he asked.

"' Oh, no,' I answered pleasantly. ". I hope you will excuse me for my rudeness,' he 'I felt very much like a fool when I saw what I said.

"He chatted entertainingly for a while and seemed a very decent fellow. Then he yawned and I looked 'My uncle died the other day,' said he,

"'He didn't treat his nephew very generously." " · H-m-m." "He was pretty well off, was my uncle, and he

" Did he?

left none of his money to me.' "He vawned. "Nothing except a ring. I don't care for rings myself, but he always were the diamond-prized it highly. It is said to be worth two or three hundred

llars. I never wore a ring in my life.' 'Have you got the ring with you?' I asked. "'Oh, yes, I have it in my pocket.'

"'How much is it worth?" "It isn't worth much to me, because I have no use for it.'

What would you take for it 1"

... Oh, anything-\$30, say.'
... couldn't afford to give that much for a ring.' " Well, say #25."

"That is a little more than I could afford." "That is a little more than I could afford."

"The drammer turned the stone in his hand and looked at it. In the seat behind us was a man who, I kneg, was watching us and listening. He had leaned forward until his head was over the back of our seat. He was so near that I could feel his breath. I understood that he was waiting to see if I should allow myself to be 'buncoed.' I threw my head back against the cussion and tilted my hat over my eyes. The drummer was still meditating over the ring.

"See here, Jimmy,' I sald, 'I got six months once for the same game, see!"

"The man behind me burst into a roar of laughter.

"By Jove!' said he, 'I though you were booked.' The 'drummer' was scurrying down the aisle, making for another car."

Baltimore, Oct. 30,-It is rumored that Edwin Nor-

ton, of Chicago, and a party of capitalists from that city will soon utilize the old Abbott Rolling Mills propcrty at Canton as a manufactory for tin cans and pressed tinware. Mr. Norton was in Paltimore to-day

SOON TO SAIL THE SKIES

IS THIS THE LONG SOUGHT AIR SHIPE

HOW PENNINGTON AND BUTLER'S FLTIRE MA CHINE WILL FLOAT AND MOVE-NOVEL

AND INGENIOUS CONTRIVANCES. Mt. Carmel, Ill., Oct. 25 (Special).-The Pen Butler aerial machine, which now occupies the atta tion of Western scientists, is the joint work of Be ward J. Pennington and Richard A. B

Machine and Pulley Works located here, and his hou lons, which have heretofore been in the way of his saving machines, are proving very successful. Butler, the partner in the invention, it a Mr. Butter, the parents of the standard Manufacturing Company. While he is to an inventor, his opinions are sometimes much scientists. These were directly responsible for the Carmel, Aeronautic Navigation Company, cently chartered by the Secretary of State, and bear subsequent organization of the company at the Pacific Hotel in Chicago. of the company is to manufacture the invented air-ship, and to construct a factor making aluminium under a new process of their The men composing this company are wan manufacturers of the United States and E and are firm in the belief that Messrs. Per

The following Board of Directors has been clear.

E. J. Pennington and Richard A. Eutler,

Carmel, Ill.; James A. Pugh, E. L. Chambers Charles J. Shearer, Alexander Shaw, Chicago, A Obed C. Hawkes, Harry Twyford, Birmingham, bg. J. C. L. Pugh, John C. Underwood, John S. Mores, George W. Sinks, Columbus, Ohio; W. C. Dewey, Pres Smith, Grand Rapids, ailch.; Nucas L. Van Ale New-York, N. Y. At a meeting to be held in city Wednesday, October 29, an executive commu-will be appointed from this list of directors, empowered to begin the construction of the necess buildings. In their construction of a flying machine the

rentors have depended largely though not exclusive

on the vacuum theory. This vacuum is generated

a large propeller in front of the ship. The blades of the

propeller are peculiarly formed, so as to cause the a

to deflect toward the rear after being displaced in fru thus taking advantage both of its reistance as well as the vacuum in driving the ship forward. On the in corners of the wings are propeller wheels to rea and lower the ship. These wings or planes are co structed in such a manner that they will improve ing. At the rear end of the bnoyancy chamber is tached the tail. This is used to guide the ship a different heights while in motion. Just above the This rudder is employed to guide the ship a one side or the other. On the top of the buoyang chamber is a sail extending its full length and adjusted like the sails of an ordinary ship navigating the sea.
Under the buoyancy chamber is the cabin, but after the fashion of a Pullman car. Beneath the cable is a receptacle for storage batteries. On the for corners of the car are cushioned brackets, designed a break the jar when the ship alights. Is the front end of the buoyancy chamber is a compartment divided by a partition from the pu compartment divided by a partition from the acceptance. In this compartment is a rotary to engine, capable of developing one horse-power for each two and a half pounds of its weight. Directly on the main shaft of this engine is keyed the large propeller, its revolutions, and consequency the speed of the ship, are under the control of the operator. The pilot who steers the ship is placed in the front end of the cabin and a chart placed in easy reach shows the course he is to follow.

follow.

The switchboard governs the electrical appliances, which by the operation of the lever control the mechanical and working devices used on board. The cable is heated as well as lighted by electricity, and the storage batteries are used as ballast to keep the ship in

The material of which the aerial machine is com-posed is aluminium, which is to be manufactured in this city. The Mount Carmel Aeronautic Navigation Company is having a ship constructed, and a practical demonstration of the new idea will be given in about four or effect days. forty or fifty days.

FLORIDA GROWERS WANT THEIR SHARL

ALL THE ADVANTAGES OF A SHORT EASTERS

FRUIT CROP NOT TO GO TO CALIFORNIA, The partial failure of the Eastern fruit crop has been filling the pockets of the Claifornia fruit-grower with Eastern money in a way which has been as de lightful to them as it is unprecedented, and the reports of these big sales and excellent prices which have been printed in the newspapers have made the cars of n days is in itself a severe punishment; but the Florida orange-growers tingle and their eyes that the rapidly ripening fruit there represented Aiready they are shipping their oranges North in small quantities, and getting fair prices for them, though ! must be said that this fruit has been picked rather to early and does not fitly represent what the Peninsular

State can do at its besi. The Florida orange-grower, however, is always in a dilemma about his fruit. If he picks it before Christmas, he must sell it at a time when almost everybody else is doing so, and if he waits for higher prices, and lets it hang on the tree until after Christmas, it will be improved in flavor and command a much higher price, but it may, in the meantime, be nipped by an un friendly frost sweeping down from the chilly North, and then he will wish that he had not held back his

Opinions differ slightly as to the volume of the year's Florida crop of oranges, some authorities saying that it will be about the same as last season, Messrs. Sgobel & Day, New-York agents for the Florida Trus Exchange, computing it at from 1,500,000 to 1.800,000 boxes; that is, nearly half a million boxes short of last year, and "The Fruit Trade Journal," putting it at about 1,750,000 boxes. The quality is going to be excellent, on the whole, it is expected, and that high excellent, on the whole, it is expected, and that high prices are looked for is apparent from the fact that growers are asking in some instances \$2 a box for their fruit as it hangs on the trees. The new steamheated pler, which has been provided for this winer's Florida products on landing in New York will prove a great boon to commission merchants, as well as to those Florida growers who send the fruit on here to agents to be sold for their own account.

THE REFORMATION OF BOYS.

FARM LIFE WINNING THEM BACK TO HONEST

-A CHARITY IN NEED OF MONEY.

The work of turning bad hoys into good boys has been carried on successfully for over three years at the Burnham Industrial Farm, at Canaan Four Corners, Columbia County, N. Y. The institution was founded on the theory that when the boys leave the evil influences of the large cities for the fields and trees and brooks of the country, their naturally healthful and buoyant life would assert itself, and that the inclination to lie and steal and play truant grow weaker The checking of the budding tendencies toward crims, however, on the farm is partly due as well to association with people of wholesome morals and partly to the methods used in governing the boys. The founder of the institution, W. M. F. Round, first made a study of similar institutions to Europe, and then incorporated with Continental methods some ideas of his ow. The result has been most satisfactory, and boys who were victous and dishonest when they went to the Burnham Industrial Farm have left it with habits of industry and self-

The farm, which was a gift from Frederick G. Burnham, is incorporated on a non-sectarian but Christian basis, and stretches along the banks of Lake Queechy, hardly more than an hour's drive from Pittsfield of Lenox, Mass. Ploys are received in it who are under si teen years old at admission. They are received in three ways by committal of a New York magistrain. subject to the acceptance of the officer of the institu tion; by a written surrender of the parents' of guardians' rights, and by transfer from other instille-

For the first few months the boys are kept at work on the farm and afterward they are at school and learning trades. The inmates of course are boys upon whom the ordinary restraints of social life have leaf their effect. The system of conducting the afairs of the institution has been adapted by Mr. Round from that at a French institution at Mattray, and the meral that at a French institution at Mattray, and the meral tone and discipline are copied from the Hamburg Rauhe Haus. Questions of discipline are submitted to a jury of boys, and they are taught to be self-governing.

to a jury of boys, and they are taught to be solverning.

The farm is supported entirely by voluntary contributions. Fifty boys are now there, and there is not sufficient money on hand to give them food for month than a few weeks. In this emergency Mr. Road has appealed to Christian and charitable people everywhere to aid him in the work of saving can be supported a year for \$100\$. Clothing as well as money ported a year for \$100\$. Clothing as well as money ported a year for \$100\$. Clothing as well as money by the form, No. 135 East Piftenth-\$1, york office of the farm, No. 135 East Piftenth-\$1, where they will be forwarded, or may be send directly to the farm at Canaan-Four-Corners, Columbia Coanty, N, Y., simply addressed to the Director,